

SN. 10/646,518

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. SUYE:002

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

*Page 4, replace the first full paragraph with the following:*

--According to one example, the first oil separation chamber includes: a concave depression which is disposed in an outer surface of the vertical wall to extend substantially in a vertical direction and which is recessed in the vertical wall; and a partition wall with which the concave is covered. The second oil separation chamber includes: the partition wall; and a cover member with which the partition wall is covered and which is attached to the outer surface of the vertical wall.--

*Page 6, replace the paragraph appearing in lines 4-5 with the following:*

--FIG. 3 is a sectional view of the breather apparatus taken along line ~~A-A~~ in III-III of FIG. 2;--

*Page 6, replace the paragraph appearing in lines 10-11 with the following:*

--FIG. 6 is a sectional view of the breather apparatus taken along line ~~B-B~~ in VI-VI of FIG. 5.--

*Pages 8-9, replace the paragraph spanning these pages with the following:*

--A detailed structure of the breather apparatus 10 is shown in FIGS. 3 to 6. As shown in FIG. 4, a first oil separation chamber 20 is disposed in the dead space D. The oil separation chamber 20 includes a concave depression 21 having a shape elongated in the vertical direction, a partition wall 22 with which the opening of the concave depression 21 is covered, and the like. The concave depression 21 is formed in a part of the gear case 9. The partition wall 22 is constituted, for example, of a metal plate.--

*Page 9, replace the first full paragraph with the following:*

--As shown in FIGS. 1 and 4, the concave depression 21 includes a shallow portion 21a positioned in the lower part, and a deep portion 21b positioned in the upper part. The shallow

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portion 21a constituting the lower part of the oil separation chamber 20 is formed in a shape tapered toward the lower end. A schematically quadrangular opening 23a is formed in the lower part of the deep portion 21b, and a schematically quadrangular opening 23b is also formed in the upper part of the shallow portion 21a. These openings 23a, 23b are connected to a space inside the gear case 9 where the blowby gas G flows. These openings 23a, 23b function as inlet portions for introducing the blowby gas G in the gear case 9 into the oil separation chamber 20.

*Pages 9-10, replace the paragraph spanning these pages with the following:*

--For example, a quadrangular through hole 24 which functions as an outlet portion of the blowby gas G is formed in the upper part of the partition wall 22. The through hole 24 is positioned above the openings 23a, 23b. A channel 25 in which the blowby gas G flows upwards from below is formed by a space surrounded with the concave depression 21 and partition wall 22. A plurality of collision members with which the blowby gas G collides are attached to the inner surface of the partition wall 22 (surface which faces the concave depression 21). Examples of the collision members include a collision plate 26 which is laterally long, relatively large, and formed of a punching metal plate, and relatively small collision plates 27 which are positioned under the collision plate 26.--

*Pages 10-11, replace the paragraph spanning these pages with the following:*

--As shown in FIG. 4, a second oil separation chamber 30 is disposed in the outer surface of the partition wall 22. This oil separation chamber 30 includes a cover member 30a. In the same manner as the concave depression 21 of the first oil separation chamber 20, the cover member 30a has a shape elongated in the vertical direction. The outer surface of the partition wall 22 is covered with the oil separation chamber 30, and the chamber is superposed upon the outside of the oil separation chamber 20. A semicylindrical portion 31 is formed in a region disposed opposite to the deep portion 21b of the oil separation chamber 20 in the cover member 30a.--

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*Pages 12-13, replace the paragraph spanning these pages with the following:*

--A through hole 38 (corresponding to a communication portion) communicated with the lower part of the concave depression 21 is formed in the lower part of the partition wall 22 constituting the oil reservoir portion 37. As shown in FIG. 6, the through hole 38 is positioned below the openings 23a, 23b. The oil separation chamber 20 is communicated with the oil separation chamber 30 via this through hole 38. The lower opening 23b also serves as an oil return port. The oil stored in the oil reservoir portion 37 enters the gear case 9 via the opening 23b, and is returned into the engine, for example, the oil pan 4.--

*Page 13, replace the first full paragraph with the following:*

--A flange 39 is formed in a circumference of the cover member 30a constituting the oil separation chamber 30. This flange 39 is superposed upon a washer 40 formed in a peripheral edge of the concave depression 21 of the oil separation chamber 20, and fixed to the washer 40 by fastening members such as bolts 41. In this manner, the breather apparatus 10 including a double structure in which two oil separation chambers 20, 30 are superposed upon each other is constituted.--

*Page 16, replace the first full paragraph with the following:*

--Additionally, the second oil separation chamber 30 including the partition wall 22 and cover member 3a is superposed upon the first oil separation chamber 20 including the concave depression 21 to constitute the breather apparatus 10. Accordingly, projecting amounts of the oil separation chambers 20, 30 to the inside and outside of the engine main body 1 are small. This can restrict the outer shape dimension of the engine main body 1 from being increased by the oil separation chambers 20, 30, and influences of the inside of the engine main body can be restricted. When the partition wall 22 of a steel plate is used, the partition wall 22 is easily manufactured. Additionally, the members for the collision/separation (e.g., the collision plates 26, 27) can easily be attached to the partition wall 22 by components for fixing the members, such as screws.--